

and a black streak on either side of the beak. The wings are buffish, with black speckled nervures. Like other Pieridæ pupæ, it is attached by the cremastral hooks to a layer of silk, and a silken girdle round the waist.

A female imago emerged on December 11th, 1901.

The English climate of late autumn and winter is obviously quite unsuitable for the existence of *P. daplidice*, as well as both species of *Colias* and *Argynnis lathonia*. I have always found that the first spell of cold and damp weather (especially fog and frost) to be fatal to them; when in the larval state they immediately cease feeding and rapidly die, and unless protected against such climatic conditions the pupæ likewise perish, which is the cause of these species being unable to become established in Britain.

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## A NEW GENUS OF CRYPTINÆ (ICHNEUMONIDÆ) FROM SUMATRA.

BY P. CAMERON.

PHÆDRASPIS, gen. nov.

Scutellum roundly convex, strongly keeled laterally on the basal half. Metanotum with two complete keels, the apical laterally projecting into broad teeth. Spiracles about three times longer than wide. Antennæ stout, not much thickened towards the apex, ringed with white; the third and fourth joints almost equal in length. Sides and apex of clypeus depressed, margined; the apex transverse, broad. Abdominal petiole stout, the post-petiole large, broad. Radial cellule short; transverse median nervure received behind the transverse basal; disco-cubital unbroken; areolet large, five-angled, receiving the recurrent nervure near the apex; the transverse median nervure in hind wings broken at the middle. Apical segments of abdomen spotted with white. Temples appearing short from being very obliquely narrowed. Malar space as long as the antennal scape. Tarsi spinose, the fourth joint deeply incised. Metapleural keel complete. Mesonotum, scutellum, apex of first, and the whole of the second segment, and the legs, red.

Characteristic of this genus are the raised scutellum, strongly spined laterally at the base, the metanotum with two transverse complete keels, with the second broadly toothed laterally, and the transverse median nervure in hind wings broken in the middle. The legs longish, somewhat slender, entirely red. Metanotum punctured at the base, the rest closely strongly reticulated. The genus, in the arrangement of Schmiedeknecht (Opus. Ichn. 414), would come in near *Lobocryptus*, Schm., from the form of the scutellum.

*Phædraspis rufobalteata*, sp. nov.

Black; the mesonotum, with scutellum, the upper edge of the pleuræ narrowly, apical half of post-petiole, the second abdominal segment entirely, and the legs, red; the apical two segments white above; antennæ with the five middle joints white, except below: wings hyaline, the nervures and stigma black. ♀. Length, 12 mm.; terebra, 4 mm.

Bindji, Deli, Sumatra; January (Dr. L. Martin).

Face and clypeus closely, strongly punctured; the labrum and mandibles red, the latter black at the apex. Middle of front somewhat strongly, transversely striated; the sides and vertex almost smooth. Pro- and mesothorax closely, strongly punctured, the mesonotum thickly covered with fulvous pubescence; the scutellum is more strongly but not so closely punctured as the mesonotum. Post-scutellum smooth. Pleuræ coarsely, closely punctured, more or less striated, and becoming coarser towards the apex. Petiole smooth, the post-petiole strongly but not closely punctured; the sides of the raised central part of the post-petiole smooth and shining at the base; the second and third segments closely punctured; there is a white narrow line in the middle of the sixth segment; the apical entirely white above; the second and third ventral segments are red.

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LARVÆ OF LYCÆNA CORYDON AND THEIR  
ASSOCIATION WITH ANTS.

BY A. L. RAYWARD.

WHEN at Reigate on June 18th last, I was fortunate enough to find on the *Hippocrepis comosa*, which is abundant on some of the hillsides there, a number of almost full-grown larvæ of *L. corydon*.

Of some thirty or more larvæ thus obtained, most, and in fact nearly all, had ants—all of the same species, *Formica flava*—upon them; and in one instance where the *comosa* was growing on the crown of an ants' nest, two larvæ found resting on two adjacent leaves of the food-plant were literally covered with the ants, more than twenty being counted on one of them.

Subsequent examination with a lens at home disclosed the fact that the transverse gland, or sac, present on the dorsal area of the seventh abdominal segment of the larva of *L. arion*—as reported by Mr. F. W. Frohawk (Ent. xxxvi. p. 59), and known to exist in other species of Lycænida, was well developed in these larvæ of *corydon*, and the following interesting demonstration of its function was obtained.

An ant was placed in proximity to one of the larvæ which was being examined under a microscope, and it at once began to run to and fro about the body of the larva, waving its